

THE DIAL

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HEROINE AND FOIL IN MODERN FICTION.

Among the *dramatis personæ* of earlier novels of character, there are usually four distinct types,—the hero and the villain, the heroine and the feminine contrast, often designated by critics as "the foil." The villain of either sex has largely lost his identity in more recent fiction,—a demise deeply mourned in clever essay by Miss Repplier and Mr. Lang. In current fiction, the hero and villain are sometimes indistinguishable to a casual reader, even when the author intends a subtle moral contrast. The modern villain has become a psychic and ethical study, not a plain criminal; he seems merely one reflex of this unstable and speculative *Zeitgeist*. We have few sharp contrasts like those of past fiction,—Parson Adams and Blifil, Nicholas Nickleby and Squeers, Captain Dobbin and the Marquis of Steyne, Earnshaw Hindley and Heathcliff.

A similar metamorphosis has taken place in the relations of heroine and foil. Perhaps more marked still is the change in the heroine herself. The "pale-lily" type, the demure, loving, suffering, opinion-shunning girl, has been succeeded by the athletic, efficient woman "with a purpose." She may incidentally study the mirror, not that she may become a mere joy to her lover's eyes, rather that she may find more potent means of "wielding power." Clarissa Harlowe, Anne Eliot, Amelia Sedley, bear scant resemblance to their younger heroine-sisters, Diana Warwick, Marcella Boyce, Glory Quayle, and Isabel Carnaby. While the earlier heroines were largely of one type, these later women are as diverse and paradoxical as the phases of modern life. They differ radically in personality, accomplishments, tenets of faith, but they are all self-reliant, brave, alert women.

In earlier Victorian character-novels, the author's ideal woman was in marked contrast to a weak or unwomanly foil. Charlotte Brontë, revealing her own reserve and submerged passion in her heroines, Jane Eyre and Lucy Snowe, humbly serving boorish, selfish men, found foils in the type hated by her,—the beautiful, vain schemers, Blanche Ingram and Ginevra Fanshawe. Charlotte Brontë's

heroines had Agatha's lowly aspiration, —

"Command was service; humblest service done
By willing and deserving souls was glory."

George Eliot, like Charlotte Brontë, reflected not alone her ideals for women but much of her own personality in her heroines. All her great novels contain two antithetical women. Maggie and Lucy, Dinah and Hetty, Romola and Tessa, Dorothea and Rosamond, Gwendolen and Mirah, — they pass two by two in memory! And these heroines, with their strong intellectual ambitions, their spiritual doubts, their renunciations and their sufferings, — are progressive revelations of their creator. The foils from Hetty to Rosamond represent the women of mental or moral weakness. All George Eliot's women had throbbing emotional natures: her words on Dorothea have wide application, — "All Dorothea's passion was transfused through a mind struggling towards an ideal life; the radiance of her transfigured girlhood fell on the first object that came within its level."

Thackeray kept two distinct index-lists for his women. The immortal Becky Sharp, whose adroitness and wit command our admiration, despite her defective moral sense, was a defiant contrast to Amelia. Becky Sharp had two sisters of milder adventurous trend, — all names begin with B, — Beatrix and Blanche. Beatrix is a wonderful creature, "whose eyes were fire, whose look was love, whose voice was the sweetest low song"; Blanche Amory, foil in "Pendennis," was embodiment of sentimentality and sham, who declared, — "If I cannot have emotions, I must have the world." These foils are so much more alluring than their contrasting heroines, Amelia, Isabel, and Laura. Thackeray chose some apt, correlative epithets for Laura which well describe his heroines as a class, — "fair and open, kindly and pious, cheerful, tender, and true." With all these virtues, how uninteresting they are beside the clever, selfish, slightly wicked foils! Is it a silent comment upon the changing morals of the present that his foils attract us more than his heroines? Is it not rather because his master-touch of delineation is far more skilful and potent in the complex studies of life?

Mr. George Meredith, with his long service to literature and his wealth of women-characters, represents both the older and the later types of heroines and foils. "Rhoda Fleming" and "Richard Feverel" present women of the past; gradually the novelist evolved his chosen heroine, — a woman of intellectual power. Mark his statement, "A woman of intellect is

as good as a Greek statue." Diana, Clara, Cecilia, with their mastering wit and poise and cognizance of state affairs, represent an extreme Amazonian type of women, whose counterparts are existent to-day in England and America. In "Rhoda Fleming" the antithesis is strongly marked between the perverse, strong Rhoda, and her weaker but more attractive sister, Dahlia. In "Richard Feverel," the heroine is environed by a group of varied women, — the hypochondriac Clare, the boyish Carola, the faddish, strong-minded Lady Judith, the adventuress Bella, and the immortal Mrs. Berry, with her maxim, "Kissing do n't last; cookery do."

Racial traits have been media for contrasts. In earlier fiction Hawthorne thus compared Miriam and Hilda. In the same way Mrs. Ward found a foil for the thoroughly English Dora in the French Elise, though for purposes of testing David Grieve she added a moral insecurity to the keenness and charm of her foil. Peculiar training and inheritance also afford this novelist careful character-studies, in the intellectual, graceful Laura at Bannisdale and her foil Polly Mason, with her "fringe of hair" and her "crackling lemon-coloured gloves."

George Gissing has given modern fiction some matchless women-characters in his powerful realism. In the volume with the apt title, "The Odd Women," the author has drawn with subtle irony the purposeful, independent Rhoda, propagating the gospel of woman's emancipation, yet, with her "lofty mission," she is still an erratic, jealous woman. Mary Barfoot is the wise character who says to the misguided heroine, — "Guard yourself, Rhoda. To work for women, one must keep one's womanhood." In recent American fiction the strongly distinctive girl, with national spirit, has her foil in the woman of foreign education and standards. Thus Mrs. Atherton emphasized her heroine, Lee Tarleton, in "American Wives and English Husbands." Again, in "Good Americans," Mrs. Harrison portrays the home-bred, earnest Agatha, *versus* Sybil with foreign focus and customs.

American women are of such varied types that they defy any exclusive classification. Some novels and *contes* content themselves with one or two distinctive portraits, while others are overcrowded with dissimilar characters, yet all possess the distinctive traits of the American woman, — alertness, adaptability, ambition, force. Miss Wilkins and her co-workers have depicted the old-time New England woman with a "conscience," which was sometimes a misnomer for obstinacy, and her foil in the weak

sentimental "spinster," with a latent poetic faculty. Miss Pool had a wider range of character than the other New England *conteurs*; in "Red-Bridge Neighborhood" she draws a fine contrast between the strong, loyal, wise heroine Olive and her rival, the vain, coquettish Isabel Keating. Mr. Howells has as sure a grasp of American womanhood as he has of other phases of national life. Provincial Lydia Blood was his pioneer among the self-reliant, sensible, unpolished American girls who have been given stronger development in Cynthia Whitwell, at "Lion's Head," and Clementina, the "Ragged Lady." With coeval progression he has depicted his "Gallery of Nervous Women," from crude, high-strung Marcia Gaylord to Louisa Maxwell, whose jealous caprices retarded and complicated "The Story of a Play." Can we deny that both types are truly representative of modern American women?

Mr. Hopkinson Smith has photographed a delightful quartet of American women in "Caleb West." With characteristic chivalry he has made each a heroine; Mrs. Leroy and Helen Shirley of society life are no more real and individual than simple, kindly "Aunt Bell" and pathetic little Betty. The American matron is too strong a type to be passed by in fiction. In "The Story of an Untold Love" she stands in the shadow, Donald's mother, the home-wrecking, ambitious type. Miss Lilian Bell, who has an acute vision of modernity, has made the prominent character in "The Under-side of Things" an American woman of strong yet unlovely nature. A vivid realism and *morale* commingle with the satire on Mrs. Copeland's nose, a "Code of Public Morals": "After one critical look at her nose you knew why, when she sent a sick friend a potted plant, she asked her to return the pot, or, if she sent her jelly, she asked her to return the glass." Of quite dissimilar type is the woman physician, Dr. Isabelle Herriek, made attractive by Mr. Garland in "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly." Of all American novels presenting vivid contrasts, none surpass Mr. Warner's sequential studies of city-life. The conception of Carmen Eschelle, who, as a girl, was "both entertaining and enterprising," and who liked "to drive very near the edge," with her subtle evil influence in "A Little Journey," her moral apathy and legal crime in "The Golden House," and her culminating ambition and downfall in "That Fortune," forms a vivid and forceful character-sermon. In each book she acts as foil to a woman of pure, noble character. She can

exert a malign influence upon Margaret in the first story, but she finds resistance in the loyal reliant Edith Delancy of "The Golden House." Perhaps her best contrast is in the last sequel, in the character of her own pure, steadfast daughter, Evelyn. Mr. Warner is always keen in his satire upon the vacillating tendencies of the "new woman." In "That Fortune" he finds Celia Howard "a type of the awakened American woman, who does not know exactly what she wants. . . . She . . . is distracted by the many opportunities. She has no sooner taken up one than she sees another that seems better."

In modern fiction the representative women are strong physically as well as mentally. They are not alloyed to "enjoy poor health" in modern life or current novel. A desire for vital, salutary, health of body and mind characterize the woman of to-day, and these qualities appear in her fictitious portrait. The marvellous vigor and endurance of Helen Sherwood, the editor-heroine in "The Gentleman from Indiana," impart a freshness and charm to a story that lacks many qualities of structure.

A recent lecturer divided the modern woman into two categories,—"the woman who thinks and the woman who feels." Each class, with restrictions, has furnished material for novelists. If Richardson, Dickens, and Thackeray were disposed to apotheosize feeling and caricature intellectual cravings, George Eliot, George Meredith, and Mrs. Ward have canonized the woman of intellect and purpose *versus* the sentimental and rhapsodic type. In the evolution of educated womanhood, however, brain and heart must keep apace; the woman who approximates an ideal heroine for a representative novelist and his *clientèle* will both "think and feel." Her foil, seldom now in very sharp antithesis and varied in traits, is the woman who "thinks," or schemes, to the detriment of healthy emotions; or, on the other hand, she is the woman who "feels" without the exercise of trained mind and poised judgment.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

THE WOOD-THRUSH.

When lilies by the river fill with sun,
And banks with clematis are overrun,
When winds are weighed with fern-sweet from the hill,
And hawks wheel in the noontide hot and still,
When thistledowns are silvered, every one,
And fly-lamps flicker ere the day is done,—
Then through the tree-land and the twilight rings
The soul's own song. 'T is then the wood-thrush sings.

JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ART FOR MORALITY'S SAKE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

While insisting that "in the final synthesis, beauty and truth and virtue are one and the same thing," and that "the 'art's sake' shibboleth appears but a question-begging phrase," your leading article, "The Artist and the Man," in the current number of THE DIAL comes perilously near to asserting, in the fashion of the day, that the only art is Art for Morality's sake. This, it would seem, is a more dangerous position than the one which is there sought to be overthrown, i. e., the position of those who hold to "Art for Art's sake."

This latter phrase means different things to different minds. As a cloak for the expression of moral obliquity, it is an abomination. As an excuse for ignoring the canon that the highest art conceals art, it is the plea of artists who are not artists. But as meaning something different from Art for Morality's sake it is not obnoxious to criticism, in so far as it implies that the one essential thing in a work of art is its artistic quality and not its moral nor intellectual nor spiritual nor emotional nor imaginative nor any other quality taken by itself. In this latter sense it is surely the basis for a sound and proper criticism. Of these two positions, art for mere art's sake is possible, art for mere morality's sake inconceivable; and a breadth of view which requires that form and substance, matter and manner, outward sign and inward grace, all be taken into account, is the only true critical position.

Yet in the academic criticisms passed upon recent poets it is fairly evident that the idea implied in Art for Morality's sake is gaining ground. To teachers the didactic quality of literary work is necessarily precious, and the professional point of view dominates. A poet who teaches, even though his didactic merit far exceed his poetic merit, is too often given the artistic rank which belong to his betters, i. e., to those who are poets first and teachers afterward. No rational man doubts that the artist who has moral quality in addition to all the other qualities which go to make the true poet, is by so much the greater, any more than one doubts that, other things being equal, the poet whose numbers have the greater intellectual content is the greater poet; but this is quite different from the assumption that writers of verses which charm by their craftsmanship rather than by their moral or intellectual qualities are to be denied the very name of artist. There is no more reason why poetry should be statedly moral than that morality should be statedly poetic: beauty and charm and rational amusement have ethical significance, as your article avers.

Goethe's dictum, "read the work through the man," and the various quotations from Ruskin, are less than half a truth, and the complementary, "read the man through his work," does not make it a whole one. When the art of the man greatly transcends his moral character, no one holds to either or to both. Turner was utterly depraved, even in his art, so that scores of his pictures were given to the flames after his death; but Ruskin could still praise his better work — extravagantly. When your article speaks of "giving full acceptance as poetry to the work of men whose character we may not call unblemished," it admits away the case, even though it says straightway that "it would add distinctly to our satisfaction could we know them to

have lived lives in stricter consonance with their ideals." The need for this justice — charity it is not — may be said to have been proved in such a work as "The Insanity of Genius," even though its author failed in his main contention.

But these things, after all, have to do with history and biography rather than with literary criticism as such, and are useful in settling the status of the dead rather than in adjudging the work of the living. If we hold, as so many do, that literary art is given primarily for instruction, we extol the preacher at the expense of the artist and, in so far, make art difficult. Who goes to the length of giving Mr. Sheldon rank over Mr. Meredith? Yet there was once a controversy over the comparative merit of Tennyson and Tupper, and there is to-day a pronounced disposition to apotheosize Browning the Teacher at the expense of Browning the Poet, and to deprecate Tennyson the Teacher because he never lost sight of his calling as a Poet.

Probably the critical pendulum which had once swung so far toward the position of Art for Art's sake that, as your article says, "it seemed to hold the field against its opponents," has now gone near the other end of its arc in contending for Art for Morality's sake.

WALLACE RICE.

Chicago, April 3, 1900.

BRINTON MEMORIAL CHAIR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Scholars the world over are appreciative of the achievements of the late Daniel Garrison Brinton, for he established on a firm basis the branches of learning to which he devoted his life. He is justly named the "Founder of American Anthropology."

A close student of the intricate problems of his science, he possessed the rare art of clearly and concisely presenting facts at their true values. He believed in "the general inculcation of the love of truth, scientific, verifiable truth," and that knowledge should subserve usefulness.

A keen observer, a classical scholar, an adept in the methods of logic and philosophy, Dr. Brinton had ever the practical application of truth in view. To the systematic study of man he brought to bear his all-rounded culture to further the happiness and fullness of the individual life. He regarded the individual as the starting point and goal of anthropology. Upon individual improvement, he claimed, depended group or racial improvement, social amelioration, and the welfare of humanity.

It is proposed in recognition of the great services he rendered to the world by his teachings, numerous publications, and untiring zeal in unearthing the false and proclaiming the true, to establish in his memory a Brinton Chair of American Archaeology and Ethnology in the University of Pennsylvania. This proposition has received the universal commendation and approval of anthropological scholars both in Europe and America.

At the Memorial Meeting the plan was favorably mentioned and grateful recognition accorded to Dr. Brinton's unselfish devotion to his chosen life work. Provost Harrison thought that to honor his memory no more worthy tribute could be given than the foundation of a Brinton Memorial Chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Putnam, following these remarks, said that he trusted the suggestion would not be

dropped but that something tangible would come from Provost Harrison's words.

The choice of this place for the seat of the Brinton Memorial seems especially appropriate, since the University of Pennsylvania now possesses Dr. Brinton's valuable library, his own gift shortly before his death. The association of Brinton's name with the University from 1886, when the chair of American Archaeology and Linguistics was created for his occupancy, may in this way be made permanent. In order to accomplish the proposed plan, it will be necessary to secure an endowment of fifty thousand dollars from individual sources.

Patrons of science and others interested in the endowment may apply to the Brinton Memorial Committee, 44 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass., where further information is to be obtained if desired. Messrs. Drexel & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, have kindly consented to act as treasurers on certain conditions which will be explained to contributors on application to the Brinton Memorial Committee.

HELEN ABBOTT MICHAEL.

Boston, April 7, 1900.

"THE TROUBADOURS AT HOME."—A WORD FROM THE AUTHOR.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Your review of "The Troubadours at Home," in your issue of March 16, is evidently from a thoughtful and conscientious critic, and I have read it with particular interest, but it contains one inadvertence which it may possibly be worth while to have pointed out.

The writer speaks of "the author's failure to achieve all the ends that he proposed to himself." What this failure is, a previous sentence explains: "The world of the troubadours has not risen clear, firm, coherent, and substantial in our minds. . . . Its parts are left too scattered," etc. In my preface, page vii., are these words: "No attempt has been made, of course, to present anything like a complete account of the world of the troubadours, — that alone would have required all the space at my disposal." That the parts are "scattered" follows from a fact explained elsewhere in the preface: while, as the reviewer says, a great deal of material of this kind is introduced, it is a means and not an end; it is employed to make a background for the troubadours, and as these are treated one by one it is naturally divided up among them.

Of course I am sorry to be represented in your influential review as failing in an attempt to do something which — for good reasons, as I thought — I deliberately refrained from doing; but I cheerfully recognize that the critic's fault consisted only in being human.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

Boston, Mass., April 2, 1900.

[The point of the reviewer's objection was not that Professor Smith had failed "to present a complete account of the world of the troubadours," but such an account as would make their world clear, credible, living, and real to the imagination. It seemed to him that Professor Smith had but imperfectly realized the purpose indicated in the words of his preface, "to constitute an environment and an atmosphere for the poets," and to induce with regard to "the life, the events, the localities, and the personalities" of the time "a sense of actuality," and the reviewer endeavored to suggest an explanation of this lack of success.—EDR. DIAL.]

The New Books.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LADY OF CONSEQUENCE.*

Two volumes of bulky dimensions and aristocratic mien are devoted to the records of a rarely favored and happy life. Its chief incident was its smooth and sunny course through the successive periods of childhood, girlhood, mature and declining womanhood. It is a pleasant story for the thought to dwell upon, so bright a contrast does it offer to the usual transcript of mingled joy and sorrow that checker human experience. Lady Stanley seems scarcely to have known the meaning of privation, of denial, of disappointment of any sort. If a shadow did at any time fall athwart her path, it passed so quickly, its effect was so faint and transient, it failed to find a special mention in the details of her voluminous correspondence. The knowledge that lives may be thus fair on every side is the communication of value she has to convey to her readers.

Maria Josepha Holroyd was born in the ranks of the English nobility. Her father, Lord Sheffield of Sussex, was a man of considerable parts and of active influence, as a member of Parliament and of the Privy Council, and as a County Magistrate. His pronounced literary tastes and his generous heart secured him the friendship of persons of distinction and culture whom he loved to gather under the hospitable roof of Sheffield Place. The historian Gibbon was one of these with whom he was bound by life-long ties of affection. His oldest daughter, Maria, a lively, precocious child, was early brought into a forward place through her own sprightly and attractive qualities, and the delicate state of her mother's health, which threw upon her much of the responsibility of entertaining her father's guests.

Her first letters preserved in the published collection, written at the age of eleven and twelve, display the ease and confidence of a full-grown woman of her time. She was evidently in training as a lady of consequence, with lessons from private masters to perfect her in all desirable feminine arts and accomplishments.

*THE GIRLHOOD OF MARIA JOSEPHA HOLROYD (Lady Stanley of Alderley). Recorded in Letters of a Hundred Years Ago: From 1776 to 1796. Edited by Jane H. Adeane. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE EARLY MARRIED LIFE OF MARIA JOSEPHA, LADY STANLEY, with Extracts from Sir John Stanley's "Præterita." Edited by one of their grandchildren, Jane H. Adeane. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

ments. Her aunt, to whom the greater number of her epistles was addressed, as a privileged mentor urges upon her the following popular sentiment: "Beauty in a woman is of no consequence, but a good carriage, a strait shape, and genteel person, mark the well-educated, and seem to me as necessary for a woman of any fashion as to know how to spell." That Maria had beauty with her other engaging qualities is attested by the portraits taken at different stages of life, which are interspersed among her letters in the volumes before us.

The young girl reflected credit upon her family. She was amiable, spirited, and high-bred, although from her aunt's gentle admonitions we suspect her of a little more brusqueness and independence in thought and manner than accorded with the standard of polite society. Her time was divided between the town and the country, five months of the year in London and seven months at Sheffield Place. In either residence she enjoyed intimate relations with the representatives of British aristocracy. One summer of her girlhood was spent at Lousanne, to which her family had resorted for the sake of renewed companionship with Mr. Gibbon. Here as elsewhere she was in contact with persons of social and literary eminence.

With her parents she was entertained at Coppet, the home of the Neckers in their exile from Paris. Of M. Necker she writes:

"I never saw anything so broken-hearted as he appears to be. He speaks very little. Papa got a little conversation upon *Politiks* with him, while we were walking; but he does not join at all in general conversation. Madam Necker is very learned, as you know, and talked a great deal with Mr. Gibbon upon subjects of literature. She is rather a fine woman; much painted, and, when she is not painted, very yellow, but upon the whole better looking than I expected. Necker is a very vulgar looking man. . . . Madam de Stael was there; she is uglier than Lady K. Douglas; but so lively and entertaining that you totally forget in five minutes whether she is handsome or ugly. They seem to be very fond of one another. Madam de Stael is perfectly wild, and must keep up her Papa and Mama's spirits very much."

The young lady seldom bestows as many consecutive sentences upon any person or subject as she has done in the above instance. Her comments are made with a swift touch and go that too often cheats the awakened interest of its due satisfaction. A large part of the period covered by the correspondence was marked by extraordinary unrest throughout Europe owing to the revolution in France and the subsequent domination by Napoleon. The writer makes constant allusions to the disturbances on the continent and to the anxieties in England, from which one gains a vivid impres-

sion of the prevailing uneasiness of feeling.

The letters comprising the first volume extend to the year 1796, when at the age of twenty-five Miss Holroyd exchanged her careful life in her father's house for the duties and obligations of wife of the first Lord John Stanley of Alderley. Her new estate brought merely an increase of happiness. The union of the young couple was ideal, and during the fifty years through which it endured the mutual devotion of the wedded pair suffered no diminution. Eleven children were born to them, one of whom passed away in its childhood. Its loss was undoubtedly mourned in the mother's heart, but there is no mention of it in her letters. They continue uninterrupted in their lively account of days of unvarying enjoyment of the good things lavished unstintedly upon her. There seems from them to have been no room in the environment of Lady Stanley for the sorrows of ordinary mortals to creep in.

Lord Stanley was given to intellectual pursuits. Every advantage had been afforded him in youth for education in schools and in foreign travel. He had profited by his privileges, and with a well-stored mind and studious tastes he preferred the life of a quiet country gentleman to the public career his rank and abilities could well have commanded. He lent dignity and weight to his name, yet it remained for Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, the son of his only brother, Edward, Bishop of Norwich, to give it an eminence which the wide world recognizes.

The opulent volumes of Lady Stanley's Letters are enriched by portraits of herself and various members of her family. They were comely personages without exception, their faces beaming with intelligence and the refinement which is the heritage of noble birth and gentle breeding.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

A CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.*

The name of Professor Bailey has become a household word among horticulturists as a vigorous and altogether charming writer upon horticultural subjects. He possesses the happy

* CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE. Comprising suggestions for cultivation of horticultural plants, descriptions of the species of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants sold in the United States and Canada, together with geographical and biographical sketches. By L. H. Bailey, assisted by Wilhelm Miller, and many expert cultivators and botanists. Illustrated with over 2,000 original engravings. In four volumes. Vol. I. (A-D). New York: The Macmillan Co.

combination of scientific training, practical experience, and attractive style. His publications have been remarkably numerous, but they have all been "on the way" toward his great *Cyclopædia*, the first volume of which has just been issued.

In 1881 Henderson's "Handbook of Plants" was published, in one volume, with a second edition in 1890; and this has been the only cyclopædic work on horticulture published in America. It has long been in Professor Bailey's mind to make a complete record of the status of American horticulture, and its appearance at the close of the nineteenth century seems to be particularly appropriate. Now that the first volume is before us, the great wealth of American horticulture comes as a surprise. In American horticultural writings it has been the custom to draw too heavily from the experience of the Old World. Professor Bailey says that this was necessary once, but that now it is time to break away. Accordingly, the *Cyclopædia* is distinctly American in its flavor, fully setting forth American experience and conditions. As North America is a land of outdoor horticulture, emphasis is laid upon the hardy fruits, trees, shrubs, and herbs, rather than upon the glasshouse and fanciers' plants which occupy the chief attention of most works.

The editor aptly says that "the most difficult part of the making of a cyclopedia is to project it. Its scope and point of view must be determined before a stroke of actual work is done. This much done, the remainder is labor rather than difficulty." The first paragraph of the Preface tersely states the editor's aim:

"It is the purpose of this work to make a complete record of the status of North American horticulture as it exists at the close of the nineteenth century. The work discusses the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and garden vegetables, describes all the species which are known to be in the horticultural trade, outlines the horticultural possibilities of the various states, territories, and provinces, presents biographies of those persons not living who have contributed most to the horticultural progress of North America, and indicates the leading monographic works relating to the various subjects."

To compile a cyclopædia by using other standard works involves drudgery, but presents no special difficulties, and results in no special merits. It is hack work, and necessarily involves neither expert service nor skill in presentation. In short, it is the dull pigeon-holing of facts more or less trustworthy. Upon opening Professor Bailey's *Cyclopædia*, however,

one is introduced into an atmosphere totally different. It is the atmosphere of expert work, organized by one who is strong and original, and who has a genius for fresh and telling presentation. The work is new from start to finish, both in text and illustrations, and the long list of collaborators represents the most expert assistance. Horticulturists and botanists by the score have responded to the requests of the editor for help, and when the final list of collaborators is published in the fourth volume it will probably make a roster of the leading horticulturists and botanists of North America.

The illustrations, too, deserve special mention for the happy combination of scientific and artistic excellence, and it has been one of the rules of the "make-up" that wherever the book opens an engraving will be seen. In this part of the work a dozen artists have been employed in various horticultural centres to draw plants as they grow.

Some conception of the details which enter into a cyclopædia of horticulture may be obtained from some of the following items:

"More than 10,000 species of plants in cultivation; almost every important species phenomenally variable, sometimes running into thousands of forms; every species requiring its own soil and treatment, and sometimes even minor varieties differing in these requirements; limitless differences in soils and climates in our great domain, every difference modifying the plants or their requirements; a different ideal in plant-growing and plant-breeding in the mind of every good grower; as many different kinds of experience as there are men; many of these men not facile with the pen, although full of wholesome fact and experience; the species described in books which deal with the four corners of the earth; very few botanists who have given attention to the domestic flora."

One can make no selections from a work containing such a vast amount of miscellaneous material, but perhaps the best idea of it can be obtained by stating what one can find in it. One interested in horticulture can find any group of plants in cultivation, probably a genus. The genus is described in a general way, its essential characters, geographical range, and any notable uses being given. Then follows a synopsis of all the species in cultivation, with keys and brief descriptions, so that one may "run down" and determine any special plant, just as in an ordinary manual. Then full cultural notes follow, so that one may discover the best methods of handling his plant. Under the titles of the various states, territories, and provinces, one interested in horticulture finds the best possible information as to the horticultural possibilities of any region. In short,

to such an one the Cyclopædia would seem to be a *sine qua non*.

But the horticulturist is not the only one who has been looking for this great work. Professional botanists have been expecting it eagerly, for it is a mass of most valuable information, bringing together, as it does, into available and properly edited form, the immense contributions of facts from horticulturists to the whole evolutionary doctrine. It enables the morphologist to know not only the form he is handling, but also what it has been made to do, and what promise there is in it for further results. It is such works that will bring together professional horticulturists and professional botanists. They need each other badly, and such a student as Darwin was wise enough to see that horticulturists and breeders had been for years performing experiments upon a gigantic scale bearing upon the theory of descent.

The editor has assured us that the second volume is going to be better than the first, not only in typography and cuts, but also in matter. The work was well under way before the organization got down to the real way of doing things. One must write a book first in order to learn how to write it.

JOHN M. COULTER.

SOME INTERESTING STAGE MEMORABILIA.*

It was Lawrence Barrett who truthfully remarked: "The sculptor and the architect, the painter and the poet, live in their works which endure after them; the actor's work dies when he dies." And to those who put into permanent form a record of the achievements of histrionic notabilities who are worthy of our present thoughts and later memories, we owe a debt of gratitude. A rare biography, executed with remarkable fidelity, is the recent life of the Kendals, by Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton. Direct, discriminating, and comprehensive, the book gives more than a mere personal sketch, in the picture of the times and conditions in which their work has been accomplished.

William Hunter Grimston, the son of an artist, was born in London on December 16, 1843. Though educated for the medical profession, he drifted at an early age into theatrical life; and in 1861 a hitherto unknown

*THE KENDALS: A Biography. By T. Edgar Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Mr. Kendall" figured in the bills of the Royal Soho (now the Royalty Theatre) as Louis XIV. in a play called "A Life's Revenge." The stage was not recognized at that time as one of the artistic professions and it was customary to use an assumed name. Kendal, owing to its resemblance to the famous theatrical name of Kemble, thus owes its existence. Mr. Kendal's advance was slow and gradual. After his connection with the famous Haymarket company, the battle was half won; the other half was within imperceptible reach when he joined fortunes with Miss Margaret Robertson. From then on the course of his career is familiar to all students of the modern drama. He has endeavored throughout his work to elevate the stage and render it subservient to the great interests of society and morality. In the robust, manly, and poetical characters that he has been called upon to play, he has always seemed to portray

"Courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man."

According to an authority on things theatrical, the Marylebone Theatre bill for May 20, 1854, was "The Orphan of the Frozen Sea"; and in this "Marie, a child," was represented by "Miss Robertson." Mrs. Kendal was then of such tender years that it was not easy, until this bill was adduced in evidence, to convince her at a later day that she had ever made the *début* at all. Mr. Pemberton traces her career from then on down to "The Elder Miss Blossom," that essentially human and sympathetic play in which the Kendals are now appearing in this country. Mr. William Archer voiced a popular sentiment when he said: "If we are to have a Lady Macbeth, a Volumnia, a Constance, in the present generation, Mrs. Kendal is the woman. Having been our Mrs. Jordan, why should she not become our Mrs. Siddons?" There are few actresses on the contemporary stage who are so engrossed in their art as Mrs. Kendal.

"The true actor," she says, "consciously or unconsciously, carries his art along with him. If I go out to a reception I am at work — often unknown to myself. I see a certain woman is interested in a certain man; is given either joy or grief through him. I watch her expression, I follow the play of nerve and muscle in her face, and thus I learn how the human face reveals the workings of the human soul."

Mr. Kendal, likewise, has ideals, in the dramatic sense, and lives near to them. He forms his own opinions on what he sees and hears; and when he adopts anything, he adopts it, not because *ipse dixit*, but because of its intrinsic

merit. There is more than passing significance in this fact. In criticising any actor, or actress, it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate our impressions of the acting from our impressions of the person who acts. In every other art the finished work of the artist is embodied in a form quite distinct from the producer, and stands or falls by itself. For instance, to enjoy and properly appreciate the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven, it is not necessary to inquire from whence he derived his inspiration — to inquire into the motives which resulted in the finished work. In dramatic art, however, all this is reversed. The actor embodies in his own person, before our eyes, the passions which he undertakes to represent; they cannot be judged apart from him. Hence we have a yearning curiosity, as it were, to peep at his inner life — to learn of the methods pursued by an actor which results in the culmination of his art.

Regarding the stage as a career, Mrs. Kendal has expressed her opinion *totidem verbis*, and her views are of more than momentary interest:

"I think acting is a most excellent field for young women, but it must be a field, not a pasture. It is not a pasture on which thousands can graze. Instead of having a hundred in the field we have ten thousand, and there is n't room for them all. Everybody nowadays wants to go upon the stage, and some may have advantages in the way of appearance and youth and education, but this particular art is not to be taught. Therefore, they may have good looks, they may have youth, they may have education, and yet have not acting. Acting is a thing that's inside, not outside at all. The modern audience is apt to think that acting consists of outside attributes, but it is not so. Then again, when you can act and have made money, people are apt to call it luck. I have always been called a lucky woman, but I don't think it's all luck. I am vain enough to think that some of it is hard work — very hard work — constant and everlasting work. You must never cease to study. As you get older, you must fill up the wrinkles with intelligence."

The volume contains many valuable views on subjects connected with the stage and on the present condition of the drama — including Mrs. Kendal's much discussed paper on "The Drama," which was delivered by her at the congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. On the whole, Mr. Pemberton has succeeded in making his book interesting, as well as instructive; it reveals the author's familiarity with the stage and its history; anecdote has been interspersed, though not too freely, with fact. We find in it little of that convenient omission and ignoring of dates which make many theatrical biog-

raphies exasperating. There are a few, perhaps, who would have preferred to have had the book written from a more impartial standpoint — by one other than a life-long friend of the Kendals. Had we waited for this, we would have never had an accurate record; even as the present work was nearing completion, Mrs. Kendal grew nervous, declaring that except in the exercise of her art she had never courted publicity.

"Write my husband's Life if you desire," she said, "and only mention me as you would any other actress he has played with. His career should be written, and he does not mind, only ignore me as much as you possibly can! I prefer it."

The words are characteristic of the woman — she has invested her genius with greater loveliness by throwing over it the graceful mantle of humility.

INGRAM A. PYLE.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.*

The condemnation of England's course in the war with the two Republics comes with the most force from precisely that element in the United Kingdom which corresponds to the opponents of an imperialistic policy in the United States, and every Englishman who has expressed his open regret at the attempt to array America among "the sly freebooters of the Earth," is also outspoken in his denunciation of England's course in the Transvaal. It seems to be true, also, that ignorance in both countries is the best support of imperialism, and the imperialistic press and censorship in England have adopted identically the same policy respecting South Africa that was adopted before them by the imperialistic press and censorship of the United States respecting the Philippines: with rare exceptions, our cousins across the sea are following our vicious example to the letter.

It is undoubtedly true that the average British subject in Hong Kong knows more about the Philippine war than any American not connected with Mr. McKinley's government, just as every American knows more about the South African war than any Englishman not connected with Mr. Chamberlain's government; and the few exceptions only prove the universality of the rule. One of these exceptions, in England, is Mr. John Atkinson

* THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: Its Causes and Effects. By J. A. Hobson. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Hobson, M.A.Oxon., the well-known university extension lecturer and economist, and the author of various books of moment. Mr. Hobson spent the summer and autumn of last year in South Africa for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the situation, and now sets forth, in "The War in South Africa," all that he could learn from both sides at first hand and by persistent and intelligent inquiry among all classes of people in the British colonies and the two Republics. The result is a calm, dispassionate marshalling of facts which gives the lie to every contention of the British Jingo, while it leaves a clear and striking impression of the many faults and weaknesses of the Transvaal under Mr. Krueger.

The American public is too familiar with the various contentions to require their exposition here in any detail; but it is well to say that no facts can be found to support the *post bellum* theory of the British Tory that there was ever any reason to fear an attempt on the part of the Dutch in any part of South Africa, whether Republicans or colonists, to wrest control from Great Britain of the government there; and that the wild stories of wholesale corruption in Pretoria rest upon no assured basis of truth whatever, the merest rumor and slightest inference being taken for facts to bolster up a wicked cause.

And not merely wicked, but foolish; for the concluding chapters of this interesting and thoroughgoing volume are devoted to an inquiry into the policy which Mr. Chamberlain and his fellow-imperialists must pursue after the present open hostilities have ceased. Mr. Hobson believes there will be a long period of guerilla warfare, and that the taking of Pretoria will no more bring peace than the taking of Bloemfontein — "it is doubtful," he says, "if we can spare the strength which will be needed for keeping the Boers of the Republics as a subject race." But, even assuming a firm settlement, what then?

"It will evidently work out in one of two ways," replies Mr. Hobson. "Either the Outlanders will be dominant as a political party, in which case the mining magnates, who have organized this attack, will rule the Transvaal as De Beers rules Kimberley, controlling the Outlander vote by economic force; or, if the old burgher party should remain more numerous, or should detach enough of the non-British Outlanders, then the British, whose flag floats at Pretoria, will find themselves outvoted at the polls, and subjected to the practical control of their enemies, embittered by the memories of the war, and bent on every sort of constitutional reprisal. Such is one of the dilemmas which will be the legacy of this disastrous war: the choice between an oligarchy of financial Jews, and a restoration of Boer domination."

Nor does that end the tale of the woes, like those of the Apocalypse, which are to follow the attempt to substitute catastrophe for evolution and natural law on the part of the gold magnates, aided by Messrs. Rhodes and Chamberlain. As Gladstone foresaw, as the repeated refusals of Sir A. Milner to convoke the Parliament of the Cape Colony attest, the alternative in the colonies confessedly British is fraught with equal danger to British prestige: it is government by "military despotism and Downing Street" on one hand, and government by the numerical majority of the Dutch on the other — this latter case requiring that the Dutch be not alienated by the "long protracted period of coercion" which is even now frowning in the place of popular government. The outlook, black as it is to British imperialists, is white with hope for lovers of liberty, since British domination, based upon force, must end in South Africa, whether the issue of the present war be successful or not. Mr. Hobson's book is the most important contribution yet made to a most important subject. WALLACE RICE.

THE LETTERS OF CICERO.*

The text and the chronological order of the correspondence of Cicero have received so much careful study of recent years that a complete English translation was as inevitable as desirable. But a good translation, faithful to the thought and tone of the original and in lucid, idiomatic English, was what was wanted; and here inevitability and desirability ceased to keep company. For it must be said that both the English of Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh's recent translation, and his rendering of the thought, leave much to be desired.

From the standpoint of the English, there are two classes of faults frequent enough to invite criticism, — an inaccuracy growing out of carelessness or bad training on the one hand, and an overstrained attempt to reproduce the easy familiarity of Cicero's epistolary style on the other. Under the first heading one meets such expressions as "five cohorts . . . having taken up its quarters," II. 101; "I came to the incident of Sestius, after receiving many wounds in the temple of Castor, having been preserved by the aid of Bestia," I. 216; "I have not been idle, and am not being idle now," I. 328; "What was (had) she to do with the

* THE LETTERS OF CICERO. Translated into English by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. Volumes I. and II. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Latin *feriae*?" I. 10; "as far as can be as yet conjectured," I. 12-13. "Shall" and "will" are apparently regarded as universally interchangeable, while "farther" and "farthermore" are used exclusively where any careful writer would employ "further" and "furthermore." And even where one cannot allege specific grounds of offense, it is impossible to forget the words of Horace, "*Vitavi denique culpam, Non laudem merui.*"

Of course it would not do to transfer the easy epistolary Latin of Cicero and his correspondents into the English of serious and dignified literature, and it may be that the attempt to reproduce the peculiar tone of such Latin involves pitfalls beyond the detection of the most wary; but as between overdoing and underdoing the assumed "familiarity" of the letters, the error of conservatism is to be preferred.

To illustrate, M. Caelius Rufus writes to Cicero, "*Ecquando tu hominem ineptiorem quam tuum Cn. Pompeium vidisti, qui tantas turbas, qui tam nugax esset, commoritur?*" which is rendered, "Did you ever see a more futile person than your friend Pompey, for having stirred up all this dust without any stuff in him, after all?" The difficulty with such translation is that it recognizes no distinction between the absence of conscious attention to dignity of expression and the presence of a conscious preference for "slang." In the same letter the words "*Habeo autem quam multa*" have not the slightest trace of anything below the dignity of the most serious and elevated literary art, and yet they are rendered, "And what a lot I have!"

Failures to catch the exact meaning of the Latin are much more numerous than the recognized cases in which ambiguity in the text is admitted. A frequently recurring instance of this is the failure to recognize the so-called epistolary use of the Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect tenses, so common in Cicero's letters and so entirely foreign to English letter-writing.

All in all, we can but feel sorry that a translation with so many flaws should have appeared and thus cut off the hope of a thoroughly good rendering for years to come. The ideal translator of these letters should have an unusual mastery of English, and should then let his work go through the hands of experts in some half dozen different phases of the original text before submitting it to the public. As it is, we can only hope that the demand for this translation will be sufficient to justify an early and searching revision. W. H. JOHNSON.

MYTH AND FANCY OF ANIMAL AND PLANT.*

Mrs. Bergen's recent "Animal and Plant Lore" is a continuation of her "Current Superstitions" published in 1896 as No. IV. of the Memoirs of the American Folklore Society. The earlier book was reviewed in THE DIAL at the time of its appearance. As this volume was already planned, beliefs regarding zoölogical or botanical objects were omitted from "Current Superstitions." The matter for both volumes was "collected from the oral tradition of English-speaking folk." Mrs. Bergen has been engaged for several years upon the present collection, which fairly represents the whole United States. European material (*in situ*) is intentionally excluded from the main text. The individual items of belief are numbered. The collection includes 1397 such items, of which 1127 are animal lore and the remaining 270 are plant lore. From the animal list we may remove fifty-five numbers which present popular names of animals. These are interesting folk-lore, but not direct expressions of belief or superstition.

To classify the mass of superstitions remaining is a difficult task. Mrs. Bergen recognizes thirteen classes — which a folk-lore student might have been expected to avoid doing! These classes are:

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| ANIMAL LORE. | vii. Folk Medicine. |
| i. Amulets and Charms. | viii. Various. |
| ii. Omens. | PLANT LORE. |
| iii. Weather Signs. | ix. Amulets, Charms, and Divinations. |
| iv. Incantations and Formulas. | x. Omens. |
| v. Folk-names of Animals. | xi. Weather Signs. |
| vi. Folklore of Ectodermal Structures. | xii. Folk Medicine. |
| | xiii. Various. |

Some of these classes are subdivided: thus, the discussion of animal weather signs is divided into four subdivisions. Naturally it is difficult to always assign an item to its proper subdivision. Still, it seems that this part of Mrs. Bergen's work might have been more carefully done. It is questionable whether witches are a part of animal lore: admitting them to be so, why is No. 56 inserted under the head of ghosts and witches, and why does it appear in a collection of animal lore? It states — "A man can 'spell a gun' so that the gun will not hit anything." Why is No. 1180 called a divination? It runs "mountain ash, locally known as 'dogwood,' is used to make tillers of boats 'for luck.'" No. 490, "The quail is

* ANIMAL AND PLANT LORE. By Fanny D. Bergen. Memoirs of the American Folklore Society, No. VII. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

said to 'call for rain' is properly placed among animal weather signs; why is not No. 652 "More wet, more wet" the robin is said to say before rain" put with it? It is placed among Incantations and Formulæ where it surely does not belong. We admit the difficulty in making proper location of these items; but the greater the difficulty, the greater should be the care used.

We cannot refrain from mentioning two other examples of similar carelessness. In a classified and numbered list of superstitions there should be no repetitions. Yet there are a considerable number. 502 and 646 are identical; so are 653 with 654 and 495; so are 355 and 676, 390 and 680; other cases might be pointed out. 653 with 654, identical with 495, ought never to have been introduced into this collection of the lore of English-speaking folk. They are in an American Indian language. Either all such lore should be excluded or a real collection should be made from this astonishingly rich native field.

The other point of criticism relates to a lack of system in the numbering. In 215 are given three variants of a common saying in reference to judging a horse offered for sale. They are more unlike than many variants which in other parts of the text are given distinct numbers. A fourth variant of this same saying is thrown into the notes instead of being placed in the text. Why? (Perhaps it came to hand too late for proper incorporation?) A still worse example of careless numbering is shown in the already objectionable Indian saying. In one place it appears as a simple saying and is given one number—495: in another it is divided and two numbers are given it—653, 654.

We have appeared far more critical than we feel. The collection is an interesting one; the arrangement of the material is, on the whole, good. A valuable feature of the book is the section of Notes. These notes either give further information regarding the items in the main body of the text, or present similar beliefs and superstitions from other—chiefly European lands and languages. Mr. Joseph Bergen in an introduction throws out some hints and suggestions regarding the interest and bearing of the material. We wish that Mrs. Bergen had discussed some of the interesting groups of superstitions which she presents: no one is better qualified than she to do so.

We may query in closing whether much of what here is labeled superstition is not really

true, or was not so formerly. Mr. Bergen himself suggests that there may be truth in some of the weather signs. No. 1127 states a common notion regarding the manufacture of ammonia: the idea was amply justified by former methods. No doubt many items of folk-medicine are as serviceable as the recognized remedies of the physician; there may be virtue in more of them than the critical folklorist admits. The use of animal oils in healing was formerly widespread. Mrs. Bergen gives an interesting presentation of this, in numbers 821–836. We were a little surprised to find no reference to the use of human fat in dressing wounds. The Spaniards in the Conquest of Mexico made constant use of the fat of slain Indians for this purpose. It will be strange indeed if Mrs. Bergen does not come upon some evidence that English-speaking folk also believe in its efficacy.

FREDERICK STARR.

BIOLOGICAL QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY.*

A glance at recent biological literature will suggest even to the casual reader something of the range of thought and the variety of topics under discussion in the theories and investigations of the natural sciences in these closing years of the century. Dominant in most of it, and environing all of it, is the idea of organic evolution of whose laws Darwin found the clue less than fifty years ago. The threads of thought contributed by many workers in many fields since the publication of the "Origin of Spe-

* A FIRST BOOK IN ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By D. Kerfoot Shute, A.B., M.D. With illustrations and ten colored plates. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

DARWINISM AND LAMARCKISM OLD AND NEW. Four Lectures by F. W. Hutton, F.R.S. With Portrait. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN FAUNA. By R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. With illustrations. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

EVOLUTION BY ATROPHY IN BIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY. By Jean Demoor, Jean Massart, and Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Mrs. Chalmers Mitchell. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BIOLOGICAL LECTURES FROM THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, WOOD'S HOLL, MASS. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By Herbert Spencer. Vol. II., Revised and enlarged edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MAN AND HIS ANCESTOR, A STUDY IN EVOLUTION. By Charles Morris. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE NATURE AND WORK OF PLANTS. By Daniel Tremblay MacDougal, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE HONEY-MAKERS. By Margaret Warner Morley. Illustrated by the Author. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

BACTERIA. Especially as they are Related to the Economy of Nature, to Industrial Processes, and to Public Health. By George Newman, M.D. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

cies," have been woven into a pleasing fabric by Dr. Shute in his "First Book of Organic Evolution." The author disclaims originality and makes no pretense of proving the truth of Evolution—a welcome change. His aim, rather, has been to prepare an elementary introduction to the Development theory which should be "interesting and easily intelligible to the general reader." In this he has succeeded. Classic illustrations are freely used, though the work is quite up to date in its scope and data. In freshness, simplicity, and comprehensiveness the book leaves little to be desired in an elementary treatise. The discussion of biological phenomena of general interest, such as heredity, is especially complete, and this chapter is to be commended to those who wish a presentation of rival theories now contending for supremacy. An elementary treatment lends itself readily—if indeed it does not demand—dogmatic statement of propositions. On some subjects, as for example mimicry, recognition marks, and regeneration, conclusions are stated with a positiveness which many would desire to qualify until experimental evidence had adequately justified the hypothesis. The colored plates made by the color printing process add greatly to the attractiveness and value of the work, and exemplify the applicability of this method to scientific illustration.

A work with a somewhat similar aim is "Darwinism and Lamarekism," by Captain Hutton of New Zealand University, who sets forth the present status of the discussion of the factors of organic evolution in a way "sufficiently clear to be understood at the first reading, and sufficiently short to discourage skipping." In this work the outlook is broader and the treatment less technical and more philosophical than it is in the book just mentioned. The author was one of the earliest advocates of Darwinism, and is still loyal to all the tenets of his master, candidly setting forth the arguments of the Lamarekians and the Neo-Darwinian school only to oppose them and to return to the position of Darwin. The only contribution to the subject which the author brings forward as original is the idea that diversification of primitive pelagic life was occasioned by volcanic disturbances which caused local differences in the chemical constituents of the sea water. The author has succeeded admirably in preparing a well-balanced and logical presentation of Darwin's views in the light of current criticism, and his book easily ranks with the best of recent reviews of the subject for the general reader.

The solution of a specific biological problem according to the principles of organic evolution is presented in Dr. R. F. Scharff's "History of the European Fauna," recently imported by Scribners as a volume of the "Contemporary Science Series." The author seeks to analyze the distribution of the existing European fauna, and to indicate the original sources of its component elements, by a careful examination of the distribution of previous faunas as shown in fossil remains and by correlation of the faunistic chronology with geological changes which

conditions the migration of animals. The origin of the fauna of the British Isles is in itself an interesting problem and one in which the author is well versed, so that we are not surprised to find this theme prominent in the book. Much of the evidence necessarily pertains to the group of vertebrates, the data regarding the distribution of invertebrates at present, and especially in the past, being very meagre. These limitations, however, do not deter the author from the attempt to trace the movements of the pre-historic fauna of Europe. The author recognizes an ancient contribution from the Arctic regions, and another from the Siberian steppes; he also traces the invasion from the Orient and from Lusitania, closing his work with a chapter dealing with the various explanations offered for the peculiarities of the Alpine fauna.

The influence of biological thought has long been felt in the field of sociology, but owing to the extent of the two sciences, few have attempted to make in detail an extended comparison of the operation of the laws of organic evolution in the two fields. Various approaches have been made, it is true, but usually from the one side or the other. Under the stimulus of the Brussels Institute of Sociology, three specialists—MM. Jean Demoor, Jean Massart, and Emile Vandervelde—representing the sciences of zoölogy, botany, and sociology, have severally and jointly endeavored to trace and to illustrate the part that atrophy plays in the evolution of plant and animal life and in the development of social institutions. By this coördination and combination of research, the authors hope to avoid the exaggerations which have led critics to declare the bankruptcy of biological sociology. The work has been translated in a felicitous style by Mrs. Chalmers Mitchell, and constitutes the seventy-ninth volume of the "International Scientific Series." The authors content themselves with outlining the conception of society as an organism, developing no argument in the defense of this view, stating briefly the objections which may be raised to the rigid comparison of the operation of the laws of evolution in an organic aggregate bound together by the ties of physiological continuity and physical heredity, with the operation of these laws in a social aggregate bound together principally by the bonds of mental relations and social heredity. Throughout the discussion the terms degeneration and atrophy are used in their broadest sense, and include some processes and some illustrations which lend themselves equally, if not preferably, to other categories. Granting that their comparisons can at the best give but analogies—at least in the biological sense—the authors proceed to the discussion of the universality of retrogressive processes in all modifications of organs and institutions. They show that degenerative evolution follows no definite path and does not retrace the steps of progress to the primitive condition; that an atrophied organ or institution never reappears, nor does it reassume its former or a new function; and that degenerative evolution is brought about by a

limitation of the means of subsistence, the principal agents in biology being the struggle for existence between organs and organisms, while in sociology this is replaced by artificial selection. The work is broad in its conception, moderate in statement, scholarly in execution, and well merits a place in the "International Scientific Series."

No single publication so promptly and adequately reflects the trend and scope of American biological work as does the annual volume of "Lectures" delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl. The topics discussed in these lectures are usually of general interest, and frequently pertain to the latest conclusions on fundamental problems of natural science. The volume for 1898, for example, opens with a critical discussion of the physical structure of protoplasm, by Professor E. B. Wilson. Other papers follow which deal with the structure of cells, with the differentiation of the various organs of the embryo in the egg, and with the first indications of the planes of symmetry of the adult. The phenomena of cell-life and the problems of embryology do not, however, monopolize the work. Dr. Watake writes of "Protoplasmic Contractility and Phosphorescence," and Professor Morgan of "Some of the Problems of Regeneration" following mutilation and amputation in the lower animals. A statistical study of the "Elimination of the Unfit" among the introduced English sparrows at Providence, R. I., by the great storm of Feb. 1, 1898, affords Professor Bumpus the opportunity to illustrate the action of natural selection. In previous studies he had shown that since introduction the English sparrow had developed a range of variation not found under the more vigorous conditions of European competition. His present work demonstrates that "natural selection is most destructive of those birds which have departed most from the ideal type, and its activity raises the general standard of excellence by favoring those birds which approach the structural ideal." Other papers deal with pain sensations in the lower animals, with the fossil mammals of North America, and with the contribution to biological thought of Caspar Friedrich Wolff in the eighteenth century. The closing lecture by Professor C. O. Whitman is a scholarly discussion of "Animal Behavior" in a new and unconventional method based upon extensive observations upon leeches, mud-puppies, and pigeons. He traces the primary roots of instinct back to the constitutional properties of protoplasm, opposes the habit theory of its origin, and regards it as the actual germ of mind. The volume is a fitting exponent of American biological scholarship; and although some of its pages are technical, there is much in it of greatest interest and stimulus to the reader and thinker who would be conversant with the biological thought of the day.

At the age of eighty, Mr. Herbert Spencer has brought to a successful conclusion the revision of the second volume of his "Principles of Biology." The added matter in this volume is less extensive

and less important than that made to the first volume. It consists principally of minor changes in the text rendered necessary by the discoveries of recent years and of additions emendatory or explanatory of the original. One important chapter on "The Integration of the Organic World" is a generalization from the law of evolution in its most transcendental form which recognizes "something like a growing life of the entire aggregate of organisms in addition to the lives of individual organisms — an exchange of services among the parts enhancing the life of the whole." He proposes the term constitutional units for the ultimate particles of the germ plasm formerly designated as physiological units, but retains unmodified the "stress and strain" argument for the segmentation of the vertebrate animal, though this view is by no means generally accepted to-day by morphologists.

For those who look upon man as the product of evolution, Mr. Charles Morris has prepared in his "Man and his Ancestor" a *résumé* of the subject "to enable this class of readers to test the quality and sufficiency of their belief." Another reason given for this compilation of fact and theory, is the fact that nearly thirty years have elapsed since the publication of Darwin's "Descent of Man" and "Sexual Selection," and his work is to this extent antiquated. We fear, however, that the general public as well as the scientific world will be surprised to learn that Darwin's masterpieces "at best cannot be considered as well suited for general reading." The book affords a convenient summary but it is not complete; for example, the discussion of vestigial organs ignores entirely Wiedersheim's exhaustive treatise on "The Structure of Man"; nor is it critical in its acceptance of evidence. A controversial tone is apparent at times, and its pages abound in didactic and even dogmatic statement of the sheerest speculations; for example, the chapter on "How the Chasm Was Bridged" presents not a figment of evidence, though it contains not a little of the stuff that dreams are made of. The author has woven his fact and fancy together in a very readable book, but we fear that — contrary to his expectations — it will only bring skepticism alike in the ranks of the believers and of the unbelievers.

The study of botany in the home, or in the school-room where laboratory facilities are meagre, will be greatly facilitated by the suggestions of Dr. MacDougal's admirable little book, "The Nature and Work of Plants." It is intended as an introduction to the study of plants as active organisms, and treats of their various functions, illustrating them by many simple experiments which anyone can perform. This method of approach is sure to incite and sustain the interest of the pupil, and has high educational value as a practical application of the experimental method to the elementary study of a biological science.

"The Honey-Makers," by Miss Margaret Morley, is written in a popular vein in the style of her previous books on natural history subjects. In

simple language she describes the structure of bees, their social organization, and the products of their industry from wax to hydromel. She then takes her readers far afield through the literature of India and the Orient, of Greece and Rome, and of Christian and Mediæval times, in search of apian myth and fancy, but descends from the slopes of Hymettus to relate the curious customs and beliefs that have gathered about the apiary, and to report the present status of bee-culture throughout the world. The book is thus not only a contribution to the natural history of the bee, but also a veritable literary compendium of the "little people."

A sixth volume of the "Science Series" treats of "Bacteria," especially as they are related to the economy of nature, to industrial processes, and to public health. A work of this sort is much needed for popular information upon the scope, methods, and results of bacteriological science. Bacteria are omnipresent. "They occur in our drinking water, in our milk supply, in the air we breathe. They ripen cream and flavour butter. They purify sewage and remove waste organic products from the land. They are active agents in a dozen industrial fermentations. They assist in the fixation of free nitrogen and they build up assimilable compounds. Their activity assumes innumerable phases and occupies many spheres, more frequently proving themselves beneficial than injurious. They are both economic and industrious in the best biological sense of the terms." The important part which bacteria play in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and in preventive medicine make an intelligent comprehension of their activities imperative in all matters of public and private sanitation. Mr. Newman's discussions of bacteria and disease, of immunity, of antitoxins, and of methods of disinfection, are illuminating, and are to be commended to all seeking information on these points. Any discussion of bacteria will seem technical to the uninitiated, but all such will find in this book popular treatment and scientific accuracy happily combined.

CHARLES A. KOFOID.

SOME MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS AND PHENOMENA.*

Dr. Weber has prepared, in his "The Growth of Cities," a very valuable compendium for students of urban populations. It is not a readable book except in the latter chapters, but it presents the chief statistical considerations for students of the subject. A very striking picture of the changes

* THE GROWTH OF CITIES. By Adna Ferrin Weber, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. By Bird S. Coler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A MUNICIPAL PROGRAM, Adopted by the National Municipal League. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES. By Dorman B. Eaton. New York: The Macmillan Co.

wrought by the century is given in the contrast between the distribution of the population of the United States in 1790, and of Australia in 1891, with a population numerically about the same. The contemporary United States show an increasing tendency to concentration. It is manifest that this tendency is largely due to modern methods of organization, economic, social, and political: hence the third chapter gives the proper place to industrial activity as the chief cause of the concentration of the population. His study of vital statistics in cities presents the difficulties due to modern urban life, but gives a rather hopeful outlook for the future, due largely to transportation facilities, and the growth of suburban life. The book forms a very valuable scientific treatise.

The Comptroller of New York has written an instructive little volume out of the wealth of his experience in the metropolis, "Municipal Government." Unless one has followed his career, the natural inquiry is, "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" To have pointed criticisms and valuable constructive suggestions from a Tammany official is a novelty, but then Mr. Coler is himself a *rara avis*. It would be interesting, if space permitted, to apply the higher criticism to this volume. The author is so remarkably emancipated himself, and yet bears marks of his association. He says:

"There are too many departments, too many bureaus, and too many officers. Authority should be centralized, responsibility fixed beyond possibility of evasion, details of administration simplified, and the machinery of government reduced to the smallest scale consistent with perfect operation. No matter what division may be made of the duties and powers of municipal administration, local government really reaches the people through four channels—police, sanitation, public education, and taxation."

This simplification of government does not, however, restrict municipal functions to the four channels mentioned, as Mr. Coler himself recognizes when he comes to speak of new problems. The chief value of the book is in its criticism of the Greater New York Charter, which Mr. Coler says has been proven by practical experience to possess the weaknesses pointed out by the political scientists.

"The bicameral Municipal Assembly, created by the charter, should be abolished. . . . The repeal of the chapter of the charter that created borough presidents will save to the tax-payers \$51,300 a year, without in the slightest degree disturbing the general plan of government. . . . Another experiment in the charter, the Board of Public Improvements, should be either abolished or modified.

"There are four Police Commissioners and one Fire Commissioner, one Commissioner of Highways, and three Commissioners of Docks and Ferries. Eleven or twelve commissioners at \$5,000 a year could be dispensed with at once without detriment to the public service."

Mr. Coler shows himself handicapped by his political experience when he urges an increase of the

power of the mayor, and the enlargement of the powers of the Board of Estimate, until —

"It became a semi-legislative body. It should have power under the charter, by a unanimous vote of all its members, to build bridges, sell franchises, open new parks, construct public buildings, make and enforce through the proper department any regulation necessary for the public welfare."

This he seems to propose without regard to the functions of the council. Evidently it is necessary to insure the responsibility, but the Board of Estimate is certainly as superfluous as Mr. Coler indicates are the commissioners. He makes a very valuable plea, in discussing practical matters, for the amending of the State Constitution to provide that the city's bonded indebtedness shall disregard investments which permit of pecuniary returns. Among the great possibilities of such increased latitude for municipal activity, would be the development of a great dock system, and the construction of tunnels, which, Mr. Coler admirably argues, are cheaper and superior to bridges. His chapter on the relative cost and value of bridges and tunnels could be studied with profit by the officials of every great municipality. In the final chapter on political machines, Mr. Coler quite fearlessly attacks the "boss." For this the remedy lies in getting the people to vote at primary elections.

"If nominations were made by the people direct there would be no bosses, and every corrupt machine would be wrecked at the first election. A primary law that would enable the people to nominate all candidates for office would, I believe, cause all good citizens to take some interest in politics."

His bondage to his old associations is emphasized in this chapter, and makes an unhappy anti-climax to his many admirable proposals, his final word being, "When all the people vote at party primaries, when nominations are made by the rank and file of Democrats and Republicans, we shall have better politics and better government." In spite of this limitation of the author's vision, not many political officials in American cities could be so little blinded by the trees in their view of the forest.

The last volume issued by the National Municipal League is an elaboration of the Municipal Program which they have been discussing and completing for over a year. It contains chapters of interest by well-known students of municipal government, and the entire volume is worthy of the attention of the citizen. The crucial points are the simplification of charters, the passage of amendments to the state constitutions when necessary, to secure greater home rule for cities, the regulation of municipal franchises and municipal indebtedness, the simplification and unification of public accounting, and finally, as touching the most vital problem of democracy in cities, the place of the council and of the mayor. The charter gives enlarged functions to the council in so far as it curtails the numberless elective officers to be found in American cities to-day, but it also strengthens the hand of the mayor.

The chief criticism which may be passed upon the "Municipal Program" may be found in Professor Eaton's book, "The Government of Municipalities." This is the most thorough and constructive book we have had on municipal government. The analysis of municipal evils is excellent; the criticisms are nearly always pertinent: the flaws of the book are incidental to the presentation of a thesis which in general will certainly be found to be sustained by future experience. It is first contended that there is no generally accepted standard of municipal government in the United States. There was no provision made by our forefathers, because there was no general charter adopted similar to the Constitution of the States. No doubt one of the greatest weaknesses of American government is the multiplicity of charters, and the immense number of the subjects with which they deal; and this confusion causes Professor Eaton to express a satisfaction with the federal and state constitutions which seems not quite warranted. One reason for bad municipal government certainly lies in the fact that the American people suppose that government may assume a permanent form, a fallacy largely due to the existing written constitutions. The only function of a constitution is to state the most general principles, which change slowly. A written constitution is only a historical document which, by good fortune, may have a permanent value. The system of checks incorporated into the American constitutions is largely responsible for the same system in municipal government, and must be changed with the simplifying of the latter. If simplicity is needed in the one, it is needed in the other; the same principles apply to central and local government; and hence it seems superfluous for Professor Eaton to contend, as he does in the note on page 375:

"(1) City government deals mainly with business and administration, Congress and legislatures mainly with political principles and party issues; (2) the latter bodies are fit spheres for party action, while the cities are not; (3) the difference between the two spheres of action is so great as to require that city councils should be single chambers, while Congress and legislatures should be bicameral bodies."

Whether his analogies are correct or not, he escapes Mr. Coler's error and banishes national parties absolutely from municipal politics. Professor Eaton says (pages 24, 25) — among the causes of bad municipal government the following are given: (1) Individual selfishness; (2) confusion of municipal and other elections; (3) (p. 27) centralized government and the absence of home rule; (4) (p. 40) the limited powers of cities at present; (5) (pp. 52, 53) secrecy; (6) (chap. iii.) national party interference. This last is the fundamental evil according to Professor Eaton, which he illustrates with great force in a thorough criticism of Tammany, carried through three chapters, iv. to vi. The next two chapters include a defense of the Merit System, and a consequent criticism of spoils.

Chapter ix. shows the great advantage to be derived from free voting and nomination, as illustrated especially by British experience. He supports Mr. Buckalew in the argument that free nomination and voting should be the precursors of proportional representation, and might be accepted by reformers of varying degrees of radicalism, and his suggestions are much more valuable than Mr. Coler's regarding the use of primaries. The most original portion of the book concerns the functions and relations of existing councils and mayors. Professor Eaton says of the council (p. 378):

"It is the *continuous, stable* council, representing the people and public opinion,—and not the mayor representing first one party and then another,—which by its constant policy must uphold the just claims of the city against the state and the nation, which must cause the city to maintain an enlightened and consistent attitude toward its own interests and honor, as well as toward the great forces of charity, morality, education, and religion."

The stability of the council is to be maintained by only one-third retiring at each election, and by the addition of appointed aldermen as in British cities. Of the mayor he says:

"The theory that a mayor may do as he pleases unless his party arraigns him, and that he shall be responsible to no city authority, but only to the courts, for statutory crimes, or to the governor, is repugnant to all the analogies and conditions of public safety as it is to the fundamental conceptions of republican government. It could hardly find acceptance among an enlightened people whose views of city government had not been distorted by habits of thought born of desperate municipal conditions and perverted party conceptions."

"The question whether mayors should be allowed a veto power—substantially such as belongs to the president and governors—is one of importance. In the nature of things, there seems to be no good reason why mayors, as well as presidents and governors, should not have this power. It cannot fairly be said to be a power for obstruction. It is really a power which tends to secure careful deliberation and large majorities."

"Nearly all that has been said in favor of giving the mayor the veto power is also applicable in favor of giving him a part of the appointing power as well. It would certainly increase the dignity of his office and make it more inviting to men of large ambition and capacity."

"The experience most favorable to conferring the whole appointing power upon the council is mainly that of Great Britain. The councils in British, and largely in other European, cities make both appointments and removals. Apparently, there are no very decisive reasons, aside from public opinion, why the same method would not be equally successful in American cities, after good, non-partisan councils have been established."

Those who desire to examine municipal government from the standpoint not of trifling present improvements, or even fundamental changes in municipal machinery which are concerned simply with increased efficiency, but who look upon the municipality as the great training school of democracy, because more intimately identified with the people's interests and nearer to them, can profit by a minute

examination of Professor Eaton's admirable volume.

These books all bear witness not only to the growth of interest in the municipalities which increase so rapidly in size, and whose problems become increasingly difficult, but also the growing intelligence of the municipal students who are sure to find the way for the reconstruction of municipal government, and who are gradually reaching toward the conception that the value of political organization in this country must be judged not only as a means of satisfying wants, but by its conformity to the standards of democracy.

CHARLES ZUEBLIN.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*The writers of
Young France.*

Mr. Vance Thompson's "French Portraits" (Badger) is an imposing book, but we are inclined to think that no one tinctured even to a slight degree with the love of letters will take it seriously. The author himself clearly does not. His book is on the Writers of Young France, and he presents to us the figures of wonderful leaders of literature, poetry, and such things very much as if they really were great thinkers or writers. But he does not himself think that they are; indeed he candidly says as much now and then. He is right: with half a dozen exceptions the persons of whom he speaks are not persons of consideration; they are, to use an old-fashioned expression, *fumistes*, a term which may be rudely translated "grand-stand performers." Of this Mr. Thompson is well aware. What he does not seem to be aware of is that the book is not representative of French letters to-day. It represents a section of what might once have been so-called. To present Verlaine and Mallarmé, Catulle Mendès and Jean Richepin, even Maurice Barrès and Jean Moréas, as Young France, is a most extraordinary libel. Shall we call Manet representative of Young France? Or Pissaro? Or Degas? The fact is that Verlaine is now dead and becoming fashionable, Mallarmé is dead and being forgotten, Catulle Mendès and Jean Richepin are now over fifty, were discredited twenty years ago, and only continue to exist in the minds of those who have come to maturity since that time, while MM. Barrès and Moréas are and always were, as Mr. Thompson indicates, solemn windbags. Why call attention to this matter? Because it seems worth while to say that France nowadays has matters more worthy attention than those presented in this book. What are the ideals presented over and over again by Mr. Thompson? In a number of cases we have what is practically affectation and need not count. But in the other cases we commonly find one of two types. One is called by Mr. Thompson "The Vagrom Man": the other is (to use Mr. Thompson's euphemism) "the man with red corpuscles." These two types are not unknown in America: they are

plentifully represented; the first we call tramps, while for the second we have a variety of names none of which need be printed. These types we know well, but in life we do not admire them: is there any reason why we should be attracted to them in literature? There often is reason: Walt Whitman, who had something of the tramp disposition about him, was also dominated by very large and noble ideas; Byron, who is now again rising to influence, although much of a rake, was also possessed by large and noble ideas. In these two men the ideas sweeten the otherwise unlovely trampishness or rakishness. Have Mr. Thompson's friends these preservative qualities? Take them all in all with several exceptions, we should say either they have not or he is a bad interpreter. We advise no one to bother with any of them but Verlaine and the Belgians. In French literature to-day you may find one of the purest and gayest intellects of our century, one of the most classic and beautiful poets, a number of sincere and sympathetic observers of life, and the greatest dramatic romanticist since Victor Hugo. We think these are worth crossing the frontier to see; the vagrants and degenerates we may study in any of our own large cities, with the advantage that our specimens lack the gift of speech.

On the road again.

Now that the New Year has begun to revive our old desires—and not only old desires, but old habits and remembrances and never-attained ideals that for six months have lain dormant,—now that the snow has gone, we are once more fascinated by the great outdoors. In the month or so yet, before it will be quite nice to spend a day on a country road or a river, or to sit out of an evening and see the twilight brighten up with stars, or make a fire on the beach and awake from the short summer night to see the dawn over the waters,—in the month betwixt and between called Spring, one will do well to turn to Mr. E. V. Lucas's collection called "The Open Road" (Holt), "a garland of good or enkindling poetry and prose" for city-dwellers, as he says, who like to get into the country. It is a very charming book from cover to cover, which means name, binding, end-papers, and letterpress, as well as the collection itself, which is a sort of textbook for the logic of the freedom of the soul. It runs many a good gamut, from a "Farewell to Winter" to "The Reddening Leaf," from "The Windy Hills" to "Garden and Orchard," from "Music beneath a Bough" to "A Handful of Philosophy." It has the voice of many a poet from John Milton to Matthew Arnold, from Herrick to Stevenson, from the well-assured classic to the most late-discovered singer of the Bodley Head. We miss one or two voices which have often been with us in the open, notably those of Mr. Henley on one hand and of Thoreau on another: some things are lacking but all that there is is good. One thing, however, must be noted. The little book is bound in form for the

pocket, and Mr. Lucas mentions its true function as to be read on the road itself, when one is out doors in the full summer. Probably Mr. Lucas, like many geniuses, does not see clearly the true intent of his labors. We are sure that his book is not rightly to be read when one is out-doors, but when one is within and is looking forward to going out; not when one is actually walking the highway or sitting under the tree, but rather when one is not but wishes that one were; in other words not in full summer but just now. Now it is to be read, when a roof is still comfortable, when a fire is still pleasant, when the grass is still brown and the trees still leafless, when the pleasures of last summer are still the only material we have for the pleasures of the summer to come.

A third volume of Mr. Mifflin's graceful verse.

"Echoes of Greek Idylls" (Houghton), Mr. Lloyd Mifflin's third volume of verse, is made up of translations from Bion, Moschus, and Bacchylides, done in the imaginative and graceful manner of his earlier books. Mr. Mifflin is at his best, however, in the few sonnets of his own which he includes, and his own faith in the mastery of that form is shown by his sole use of it here for the rendition of many varieties of verse in the original. Conscientious to the point of quoting one of Shelley's sonnets for the sole purpose of disclosing his use of half a line, it is impossible to suppose that the translator could use Mr. Andrew Lang's prose rendering of Bion or Moschus without giving credit; yet the correspondences are many and minute throughout. This may be seen in the fragment to Hesperus. Mr. Mifflin sings (p. 19):

"O Hesper, golden light of eve serene,
Lamp of the lovely daughter of the foam,
Thou sacred jewel of the deep blue dome,
Dimmer as much than Cynthia, silver queen,—
Who sinking slowly, yonder now is seen,—
As thou art brighter than all stars that roam
The skies! oh, guide me to the shepherd's home
The while I lead the revel o'er the green.
The moon wanes fast; lend me thy beams divine," etc.

Italicizing the phrases used in common, Mr. Lang's translation reads thus:

"Hesperus, golden lamp of the lovely daughter of the foam, dear Hesperus, sacred jewel of the deep blue night, dimmer as much than the moon, as thou art among the stars pre-eminent, hail, friend, and as I lead the revel to the shepherd's hut, in place of the moonlight, lend me thine," etc.

These coincidences are hardly less remarkable throughout Mr. Mifflin's versions.

A book for librarians and bibliophiles.

Books "are not the honey of the human hive, but only the treasure-cells in which it is stored." This dictum by Dr. Richard Garnett, late Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum, reminds us that much of his "honey" has hitherto been stored in "treasure-cells" beyond the easy reach of the bees that value it, and really need it for their daily consumption. In No. 5 of "The Library Series," under his general editorship, he has gathered, from a

variety of sources, a collection of his "Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography" (Francis P. Harper). Twenty-five of these fugitive essays are now brought within the covers of a single comely volume of 343 pages, including index. The Essays on Cataloguing and Classification are addressed to specialists, but such papers as *The Early Italian Book Market*, *Book Hunting in the 17th Century*, *English Paper-Making 18th Century*, *Preface to Blades' "Enemies of Books,"* and the notes on Sir Anthony Panizzi and Henry Stevens, are of more general interest. It must come as a surprise to many to learn that the paper used in fine books printed in England was manufactured on the continent, mainly in Italy, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, when its importation was interrupted by the war with Spain. The original edition of Middleton's "Life of Cicero," Dr. Garnett tells us, was printed partly on paper of English make and partly on Italian. In the slight memorial sketch of Henry Stevens, G.M.B. (Green Mountain Boy), Dr. Garnett makes a graceful acknowledgment of the British Museum's debt to that remarkable American for the general impetus he gave to the collection of the literature on the New World. To librarians everywhere, to bibliographers and specialists, Dr. Garnett's book is invaluable, while the booklover who once makes its acquaintance would not willingly be without it.

A fairly impartial history of our War on Spain.

No history which has yet appeared of the recent war between the United States and Spain has shown one-tenth of the fairness and impartiality which inheres in "A History of the Spanish-American War" (Appleton), by Mr. Richard H. Titherington. This does not signify that his book is free from prejudice or misstatement by any means, for it is not; but only that he undertook his work with fewer prejudices than were the share of the other historians, and has contrived better to maintain the judicial frame of mind to the abeyance of his sympathies throughout his long and searching narrative. There is a partial failure to give the Spanish side of the tragedy which overwhelmed the "Maine," and the plain statement of fact should have been made that no Spanish official has been connected with that calamity by any testimony; it is not made evident that the instructions to Commodore Schley concerning his remaining off Santiago were left for enforcement to his discretion, and that the conduct subsequently characterized as "reprehensible" in this regard had Admiral Sampson's approval at the time, or that the difficulty in coaling off the harbor was due to a stormy sea; but on the other hand there is no attempt to unduly glorify Admiral Dewey's victory by attributing great superiority of force to the enemy; there is no attempt to deprive Schley of his just deserts in deeds actually done by him; there is no desire to withhold the facts in respect of Aguinaldo's military alliance with the forces of the United States; and the plain contradiction between

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who says that the twenty millions paid Spain was for improvements in the Philippines, and Messrs. Gray and Day, who state that it was to purchase title, is set forth in detail. Mr. Titherington is therefore to be complimented on his work.

An album of Royalty.

"The Sovereign Ladies of Europe" (Lippincott), a showy volume ornately bound and containing 153 photographic illustrations, may be described as a sort of album of European royalty of to-day, for the spouses and children of the sixteen "sovereign ladies" are included in the pictures. The pictorial ensemble, it must be admitted, is not very striking, few of the subjects being blessed with even a moderate share of good looks. The most attractive portraits, perhaps, are the earlier ones of Queen Victoria, notably the one after Hayter, showing Her Majesty as a rather pretty child of eleven gazing amiably at a malevolent looking mackaw which to the fanciful eye might bear some slight resemblance to the intractable Krüger. The Queen of Italy is a distinguished figure; but the less said about Isabella of Spain the better. The portrait of the Emperor of Germany (after a Dublin photograph) is the most pleasing one we have yet seen — not at all like the comically and assertively Teutonic ones, with the amazing moustachios, upon which Paris caricaturists sharpen their wits. "Carmen Sylva" is not, in point of personal appearance, all that the admirer of her poetry could desire. The prettiest group on the list is formed by the three eldest sons of the German Emperor — fine wholesome little fellows, half English, half German, in tennis costume. The portraits are accompanied by a series of brief biographical sketches, edited by the Countess A. von Bothmer, which serve their purpose well and are sensibly written.

Vivid sketches of London life a century ago.

The titles of some of the chapters of Mr. Charles W. Heckethorn's "London Souvenirs" (A. Wessels Co.) will sufficiently indicate the character of the book, but will not give the brightness, the vivacity, and the wealth of comment that make up the charm of the volume. Of the nineteen chapters a few are as follows: "Witty Women and Pretty Women," "Old London Coffee-Houses," "Some Famous Old Actors," "Queer Clubs of Former Days"; and not only these but the others are full of racy anecdote and story, told with such sharpness of detail that the dead days live again; and the court beauties, the wits, the politicians and poets of the coffee-houses, Horace Walpole and Mrs. Montagu, Addison and Johnson and Pope, Charles II. and Nell Gwynne, Garrick and Mrs. Siddons, give to the pages the color of the life they lived. The book gives evidence of thorough research and of the easy command of subject and material that research secures. The mustiness of old records is not here, but in its stead the grace of old manners, the joyousness of living in a time when life was full of the

glow of romance, courtly indolence jostling want, beauty and foppishness and polite elegance hobnobbing with debauchery and intrigue. Everyone who enjoys English literature may have that enjoyment very much enhanced by a reading of the book, so full is it of the life out of which literature has grown; and it will have value for all interested in English history, for its vivid picture of the life of one hundred years ago. In mechanical execution the book leaves nothing to be desired.

A scholarly edition of a German masterpiece

Among Goethe's shorter works none enjoys greater popularity than his little epic "Hermann und Dorothea": nowhere does he betray to a greater extent the simplicity born of consummate artistic mastery and more knowledge of the humbler phenomena of human life. The poem has consequently for many years been read by fairly advanced students of German in our colleges. Successfully to edit "Hermann und Dorothea" is a very charming but not an altogether easy undertaking. Scholarship must combine with literary sensitiveness and pedagogic tact to make the commentator's work valuable without being ponderous, accurate without being pedantic. In his new edition of the work, lately issued by the Macmillan Co., Professor James Taft Hatfield is at his best. The lucid Introduction and the careful notes show intimate acquaintance with the work of his predecessors in this field and with the contributions of Goethe-philology to our knowledge and understanding of the idyll. His scholarship and a happy gift of expression enable the editor to interpret or elucidate all passages containing difficulties to the student, while his large acquaintance with literature in general often gives him an opportunity to point to striking parallels in other literatures, classical and modern. Special mention should be made of the care bestowed on the text proper. By supplementing Professor Hewett's labors to restore the original text as Goethe wrote it, Professor Hatfield was in a position to offer something far more satisfactory and accurate than any editor before him.

A readable book on Dr. Johnson.

One of the most interesting of all personalities in English literature was, and is, Dr. Samuel Johnson. Accordingly it is not strange that a society calling itself "The Johnson Club" should have been formed in London for the sole purpose of keeping green the memory of "The Great Cham of Literature." Equally natural it is, considering the distinguished character of the club membership, that a selection from the papers read at their quarterly meetings during the sixteen years of the organization should now be gathered and published. The "Johnson Club Papers" (Scribner's Importation) gives us fifteen papers in all, and among the authors are names which ensure good things,—Augustine Birrell, George Birkbeck Hill, A. W. Hutton, George Whale, etc. In these days when not everyone reads Boswell's "Life" as certainly as our forefathers

did, these bright papers will serve a good purpose on such subjects as "Some Johnson Characteristics," Johnson's relations to Music, Politics, Law, Travel, etc. Boswell, too, has his apotheosis at the hands of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill. It is interesting to know that this indefatigable student found a finer collection of Johnsonian and Boswellian curiosities in the American city of Buffalo than exists anywhere on the other side of the ocean—that owned by Mr. R. B. Adam. Twenty illustrations have been well chosen to give the principal scenes and persons most closely associated with Johnson's life, the whole making a book as handsome as it is readable.

A pleasant addition to Mrs. Latimer's histories.

After fairly exhausting the annals of the countries of Europe during the century now slipping to its close, Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer has digressed, so to speak, for a moment before adding the crown to her work by a seventh volume bringing the story down to the very close of the cycle. The result of this digression is embodied in "Judea from Cyrus to Titus: 537 B. C.—70 A. D." (McClurg). With charming frankness the historian tells how she was led to undertake the work, her attention having been attracted to it while translating the fourth and fifth volumes of Renan's "History of the Jewish People." "Before I had completed my translation," Mrs. Latimer goes on to say, "I had become deeply interested in the period of history of which it treats, and also was much surprised to find how very little I had previously known about it. . . . It therefore appeared to me probable that that part of the public, which I love to designate as 'my own readers,' if no better informed than myself, might derive pleasure, as I had done, by being more fully acquainted with a period that had interested me greatly." Such a book, so prepared, and for such an audience, leaves nothing to be desired. Mrs. Latimer has written in her pleasant and discursive manner, following Renan closely but not servilely, and omitting questions of criticism and doctrine which might have a tendency to take her into deep water. Her chance rediscovery of the deutero-canonical or apocryphal books of the Bible is cause for congratulation.

A record of recent experiences in the Philippines.

It is to be regretted that a witness so anxious to be impartial and so observing as Mr. Frank D. Millet shows himself to be in his "Expedition to the Philippines" (Harper) could not have been on the spot to tell the tale of the outbreak of hostilities between the Filipino patriots and the forces under General Otis. Mr. Millet went out with General Merritt on the troop-ship *Newport*, touching at Honolulu without being charmed at the American improvements in the city, from the passing oligarchy of preachers' sons to Californian barber-shops; was present at the taking of Manila, when the disclosure of the *opera bouffé* nature of the assault was not made

known to the American troops and brought on several wholly unnecessary fatalities among them; was present at the assembling of the first Filipino Congress under the presidency of Aguinaldo, and bears witness to its admirable *personnel* — all the more valuable because given grudgingly; and, in general, had a valuable experience which abundantly justifies his rather large book. Yet Mr. Millet succeeded in bringing back most of the prejudices against men of another speech and color with which he started, making constant correction for the personal equation needful.

Reminiscences of a piano expert.

The "Reminiscences" of Morris Steinert (Putnam), compiled and arranged by Mrs. Jane Marlin, tell the story of a German with a great fondness for music who came to this country in youth, amassed a comfortable fortune after many vicissitudes, and found himself able to afford a delightful hobby: the collection of such musical instruments as can be regarded as forerunners of the *piano e forte*. Mr. Steinert is not unknown through the East for his lectures on these earlier instruments, which were repeated at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; and his frequent journeys to Europe for the purpose of enriching his collection led to his delivery there of many lectures which added substantially to his reputation. In late years, convinced by his bringing a number of old spinets, hammer-claviers, harpsichords, and clavichords into a condition of musical efficiency that the modern piano largely lacks in the way of sweet and sympathetic tone, Mr. Steinert has himself invented what he calls a "Steinertone," which carries his ideas into practice. The story is told in the first person, and is of more than ordinary interest.

Constitutional history in miniature.

Mr. G. L. Lapsey's "The County Palatine of Durham" forms Volume VIII. of the "Harvard Historical Studies" (Longmans.) Mr. Lapsey says: "During the middle ages, and in a restricted sense up to the present century, the county of Durham was withdrawn from the ordinary administration of the kingdom of England and governed by Bishop with almost complete local independence. But the community of Durham had the same local and economic requirements and dangers as the rest of the kingdom; accordingly there developed in the county a group of institutions reproducing all the essential characters of the central government." These facts, in connection with the further one that Durham had a much longer independent history than either Chester or Lancaster, the other English County Palatines, give the subject a singular interest, furnishing an opportunity to study a section of English constitutional development under the microscope. "To exhibit the growth of these institutions, their organization, and their relations to the central government," is the object of Mr. Lapsey's study, which becomes, as he says, "the constitutional history of an English county." The study, published from

the income of the Torrey Fund, bears evidence of scholarly labor in preparation on every page. Moreover, it has an enhanced interest to students of American history from the fact that the County Palatine of Durham was selected by King Charles I. as the type of government that Lord Baltimore was authorized to establish in his colony of Maryland.

A satisfactory biography of Thomas Paine.

The admirable aim of the "Beacon Biographies" (Small, Maynard & Co.) to furnish brief, readable, and authentic accounts of the lives of those Americans whose personalities have impressed themselves most deeply on the character and history of their country, is carried out to the full in the volume on Thomas Paine, by Mr. Ellery Sedgwick. With an eager sympathy for justice and liberty, such as Paine himself stood for during a long life, the biographer catches the spirit of the time and holds it up for us to see the spirit of the man in revolt within it. The constant desire of the work is to exclude prejudice, and to this end the too partial periods of Dr. Conway are submitted to the same judicious pruning as the scurrility and slander of Oldys and Cheetham. The summing up, after pages full of vivid writing which leaves little to be desired in point of clarity and picturesqueness, is masterly, showing this revolutionary hero and true patriot as one of the master reformers of the ages.

Sympathetic sketches of twelve good women.

The "Twelve Notable Good Women of the XIXth Century" (Dutton) selected for portrayal by Rosa Nouchette Cary are Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Agnes Weston, Grace Darling, the Princess Alice, Lady Henry Somerset, and Frances Ridley Havergal. To the American eye Miss Cary's "hand" shows a somewhat over-liberal allowance of court cards; but her heroines, from Queen to light-house keeper's daughter, are all "good women" certainly, and notable enough to deserve portrayal. The stories are simply and sympathetically told, and with a pervading strain of pious sentiment that is evidently genuine and unforced. Some interesting biographic details are given, and the author's occasional lapses of style are largely atoned for by her earnestness and abounding sincerity. The book is prettily made, and the portraits are acceptable.

A religious history of Tennessee.

In spite of the fact therein recorded, that much valuable historical material has been heedlessly scattered and lost, the Rev. Arthur Howard Noll has given us an interesting and inclusive book, in his recent "History of the Church in the Diocese of Tennessee" (James Pott & Co.). The plan of the book includes a brief account of the civil story of that commonwealth, and the beginnings of the Anglican Church there in colonial times. From that it passes slowly down to the present, weaving into a detailed account of the doings of the Church and its devotees enough

of the annals of the other Christian denominations of the region to entitle it to be called a religious history of the State. The book shows the erudition and scholarship which is to be expected from the official historiographer of such a communion, and is a specimen of book-making much to be commended.

The autobiography of a popular preacher.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., has written "A Preacher's Life: An Autobiography" (Crowell), which is very excellent reading — for those who sympathize with Dr. Parker's religious views as a matter of course, and for all the rest of the world because it discloses a powerful individuality and considerable talent brought in contact with many of the best known English statesmen. Yet the book could not be so readable if it were not informed with a sense of humor throughout, which explains, one imagines, one of the secrets of this most popular preacher's success. There is a chapter on "Mad Folks Mainly," which is delightful in respect of its anecdotes. The "Group of Recollections" near the close of the book is also filled with good things to remember.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Dr. Henry Sweet has done many services to the science of linguistics, and the last of them is by no means the least. It takes the form of a treatise on "The Practical Study of Languages" (Holt), being a guide for both the teacher and the taught, although the latter, unless he be an exceptionally mature and scholarly person, will not find the work as useful as the former. What Dr. Sweet gives us is a philosophical study of method in the matter of teaching foreign languages, ancient and modern, Occidental and Oriental. He stands firmly for phonetics as the indispensable foundation of linguistic study, but otherwise is rather conservative than radical in his recommendations. His book is of great value to teachers, and to many other persons.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. in London, and Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in New York, have begun the publication of a series of biographies called "The Master Musicians," and edited by Mr. Frederick J. Crowest. A volume on "Wagner," by Mr. Charles A. Lidgley, is the first of the series, and turns out to be a readable story, with several illustrations, and the more important bibliographical and chronological data in convenient tabulation. As criticism, it offers no matter of any consequence, but as a popular account of Wagner's life and works, is not without merit.

"Some Account of the Capture of the Ship 'Aurora'" (A. Weasels Co.) is the title selected for the first publication of a manuscript left by Philip Freneau, the poet of the American Revolution, who was a passenger on the ship at the time it fell in with the British frigate *Iris*. The account is picturesque, though it shows no sign of the poetical talent that undoubtedly was the author's, and its value is greatly enhanced by the numerous illustrations, and by the admirable introductory memoir prepared by Mr. Jay Milles. The book is handsomely printed.

From the complexity of the Chinese alphabet, instruction in reading and writing covers a period of from six to twelve years. The Rev. W. H. Murray, principal of a school for the blind at Peking, has put into actual service the Braille system for teaching the blind to read, based on the 408 sounds of the Mandarin Chinese, the language spoken by four-fifths of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of the Chinese Empire. He found that with this system the blind could be taught to read in about six weeks. It then followed that illiterate sighted persons also could be instructed with equal facility, and it has become a matter of popular education. The details regarding the development of this application of work for the blind to the education of the sighted are told in a very interesting manner in a book by Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming, recently published in London, entitled "The Inventor of the Numeral Type for China."

Miss Isa Bowman, the popular London actress, has written, for the special use of young readers, a loving and appreciative little sketch of the author of "Alice in Wonderland," entitled "The Story of Lewis Carroll" (Dutton). As a child Miss Bowman acted the part of "Alice" when a dramatization of the story was performed at the Globe Theatre; and she was one of Mr. Dodgson's prime favorites — one of the "little girl friends" whose companionship he loved, and for whose amusement he invented the whimsical tales that little folks all over the world now read. The booklet is prettily gotten up and contains some interesting portraits and facsimiles.

"Wagner's Nibelungen Ring Done into English Verse" by Mr. Reginald Rankin (Longmans) is not, as the title would seem to indicate, a translation of Wagner's text, but rather a narrative poem in which the author has used the dialogue as far as was convenient, but for which he has supplied connective description of his own. It is in blank verse, and reads prettily enough, although it takes more enthusiasm than is at our command to think of Wagner's poem "as an epic surpassed only by the 'Odyssey.'" The volume now published contains only half of the work as planned, for it ends with the parting of Wotan from Brünhilde at the close of "Die Walküre."

Young readers especially will derive profit and pleasure from Violet Brooke-Hunt's clearly written and carefully compiled historical sketches entitled "Prisoners of the Tower of London" (Dutton), being a series of accounts of the more notable captives who, from the earliest days down to the period of the Cato street attempt, have been confined within the walls of the old state prison. The opening chapter tells briefly the story of the Tower itself and its builders. The author writes simply and directly, and has evidently taken due pains to prepare herself for the task. The volume is plentifully supplied with views and portraits.

Recent German text-books include the following publications: Volume II. of Dr. Max Poll's "Materials for German Prose Composition" (Holt); a volume of selections from Schiller's "Thirty Years' War" (Holt), edited by Dr. Arthur H. Palmer; Herr Gerhart Hauptmann's "Die Versunkene Glocke" (Holt), edited by Mr. Thomas Stockham Baker; "Sommermärchen," by Herr Rudolf Baumbach (Holt), edited by Mr. Edward Meyer; "Sigwalt und Sigridh" (Heath), by Herr Felix Dahn, edited by Dr. F. G. G. Schmidt; and "Kleider Machen Leute" (Heath), by Gottfried Keller, edited by Mr. M. B. Lambert.

NOTES.

Messrs. B. H. Sanborn & Co. publish "An Elementary Physics for Secondary Schools," by Dr. Charles Burton Thwing.

"Stories of the Great Astronomers," by Dr. Edward S. Holden, is a reading-book for children published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

"Pomona's Travels" and "The House of Martha" have just been added by the Messrs. Scribner to their new library edition of Stockton's works.

The Macmillan Co. now reissue Professor W. H. Goodyear's popular book, first written for Chautauqua uses, upon "Renaissance and Modern Art."

"The Messages of Paul" (Scribner), by Dr. George Barker Stevens, is the latest volume in the series of handbooks entitled "The Messages of the Bible."

"Doe Cuentos Escogidos," by the best of modern Spanish story-tellers, is a recent language text edited by Dr. C. Fontaine, and published by W. R. Jenkins.

Ex-President Cleveland's notable addresses on the "Independence of the Executive" at Princeton, April 9 and 10, will appear in the June and July "Atlantic."

"A Short History of Monks and Monasteries," by Mr. Alfred Wesley Wishart, is announced for early publication by Mr. Alfred Brandt, of Trenton, N. J.

Mr. W. B. Powell and Miss Louise Connolly are the joint authors of "A Rational Grammar of the English Language," one of the more recent publications of the American Book Co.

"Critical Confessions," by Mr. Neal Brown, is a volume published by the Philosopher Press, Wausau, Wisconsin. The contents are essays, eight in number, mostly upon literary subjects.

"Lessons in Botany," by Professor George F. Atkinson, and "Outlines of Plant Life," by Professor Charles R. Barnes, are two text-books of the modern type recently published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Sterne's "Tristram Shandy" and "Sentimental Journey" fill, and worthily, two new volumes in Messrs. Macmillan's "Library of English Classics." Mr. A. W. Pollard has edited the text for this edition.

"Michelangelo" and "Rembrandt" are the subjects of two small volumes by Miss Estelle M. Hurll (Houghton). Each of them has an introduction, a series of fifteen representative works, and a popular commentary.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's exquisite "Earthwork out of Tuscany" (Putnam), has recently been published in a new edition with illustrations in photogravure, the work of Mr. James Kerr Lawson. It makes, in this form, a singularly attractive gift-book.

Messrs. Hinds & Noble are the publishers of a volume entitled "How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination." It is a volume of nearly six hundred pages, made up in large measure of sets of examination questions and their answers, classified under the several departments of the service.

The Justin Winsor prize of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of less well-known writers, will be awarded for the year 1900 to the best unpublished monographic work based upon original investigation in American history that shall be submitted to the Committee of Award on or before October 1, 1900. In making the award, the committee will take into consideration, not only re-

search and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and literary form. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence. The successful essay will be published by the American Historical Association.

Tomus I. of "Platonis Opera," containing eight dialogues, the text edited by Mr. John Burnet, is a volume of the "Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis," published by Mr. Henry Frowde for the Clarendon Press. There is not a word of English in the volume, Latin being used for the preface, and, exiguously, for the notes.

"Harper's Guide to Paris and the Exposition of 1900" is the first book to reach us of what will probably be a numerous collection before the season is over. It is a compact volume for the pocket, but it would have been still more compact without the entirely unnecessary feature of full-page illustrations. Imagine a Baedeker padded in that way!

"The Foundations of English Literature," by Professor Fred Lewis Pattee, is a text-book published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. It brings the history down as far as Milton, and is written from a distinctly evolutionary standpoint. It seems to be an excellent piece of compilation, and teachers of the subject will do well to give it an examination.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. will publish at once twelve new volumes in their "Court Memoir Series," thus completing the set of twenty volumes, of which eight volumes were published last season. The new volumes will deal with Marie Antoinette, the Court of St. Cloud, Empress Josephine, Catherine II. of Russia, the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, and the Court of Berlin.

"Woodworking for Beginners," by Mr. Charles G. Wheeler, is a volume of over five hundred pages, intended to "suggest to amateurs of all ages many things which they can profitably make of wood, and to start them in the way to work successfully." It is a book to be particularly recommended to boys with a taste for carpentry. Messrs. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

A sixth volume in the "Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," bringing together the papers dating from the last decade of his life (1816-1827), completes the task of Dr. Charles R. King in editing the literary remains of his distinguished grandfather. This volume comprises upwards of seven hundred pages, and contains an index to the entire set. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

"Hand-Camera Work" and "Photography Outdoors," two of the earlier issues in "The Photo-Miniature" magazine, published by Messrs. Tennant & Ward, New York, have been so successful as to call for reprinting in second editions. They are instructive little monographs, compact and well illustrated, which no amateur photographer should overlook.

Superintendent Horace S. Tarbell has had much experience in the making of school geographies, and his latest book of this sort gets the benefit of them all. It is called "The Complete Geography," and bears the imprint of the Werner School Book Co. It is modern in method and comprehensive in scope, very attractive in its illustrations, although less so in its maps — the latter having the tasteless character common to most American geographies. Dr. Martha Tarbell has collaborated in the production of this book.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 120 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

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- The Life of William H. Seward. By Frederic Bancroft. In 2 vols., with portraits, 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Harper & Brothers. \$5.
 Passages in a Wandering Life. By Thomas Arnold, M.A. With portrait, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 268. London: Edward Arnold.
 Charlemagne (Charles the Great): The Hero of Two Nations. By H. W. Carless Davis, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 338. "Heroes of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

HISTORY.

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 The Story of the Boera. Narrated by their own leaders. Prepared under the authority of the South African Republics by C. W. Van der Hoogt. Illus., 12mo, pp. 285. Harper & Brothers. \$1.
 The Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson, July 15, 1779: Its Importance in the Light of Unpublished Documents. By Henry P. Johnston, A.M. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 231. New York: James T. White & Co.
 Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its 47th Annual Meeting, Dec. 14, 1899, and of the State Historical Convention, Sept. 5-7, 1899. Illus., 8vo, pp. 221. Madison: Democrat Printing Co. Paper.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

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